Aatur Singhi, M.D., University of Pittsburgh Medical Center





An Update to the Pancreatic Cyst Biomarker Alliance (PCBA): Is the (cyst) juice worth the squeeze?



Aatur D. Singhi, MD PhD University of Pittsburgh Medical Center



56,770

Estimated new cases of pancreatic cancer (equivalent number of deaths).

8,515

Pancreatic cancers arising from a mucinous pancreatic cyst (IPMN/MCN).

6,462,000

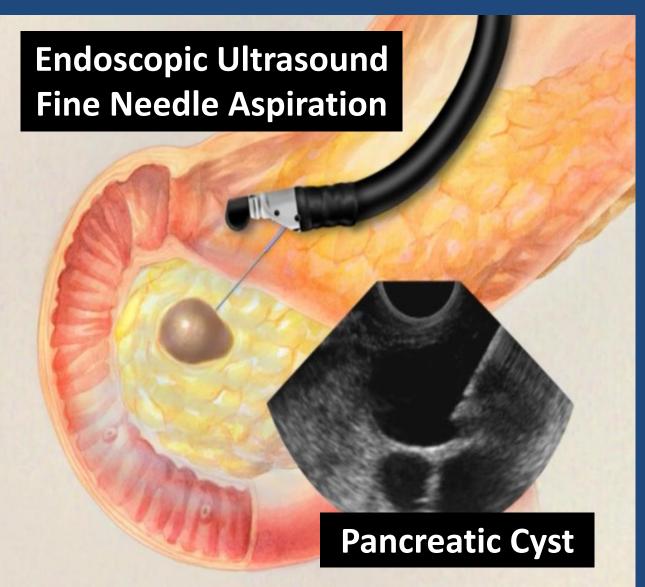
Number of Americans with a pancreatic cyst.

3,231,000

Number of Americans with a <u>mucinous</u> pancreatic cyst.



Pancreatic Cysts



- Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) allows for high resolution imaging of the pancreatic cyst and relationship to the main pancreatic duct.
- Ancillary studies using aspirated cyst fluid include: CEA (marker of mucinous cysts), and cytopathology.

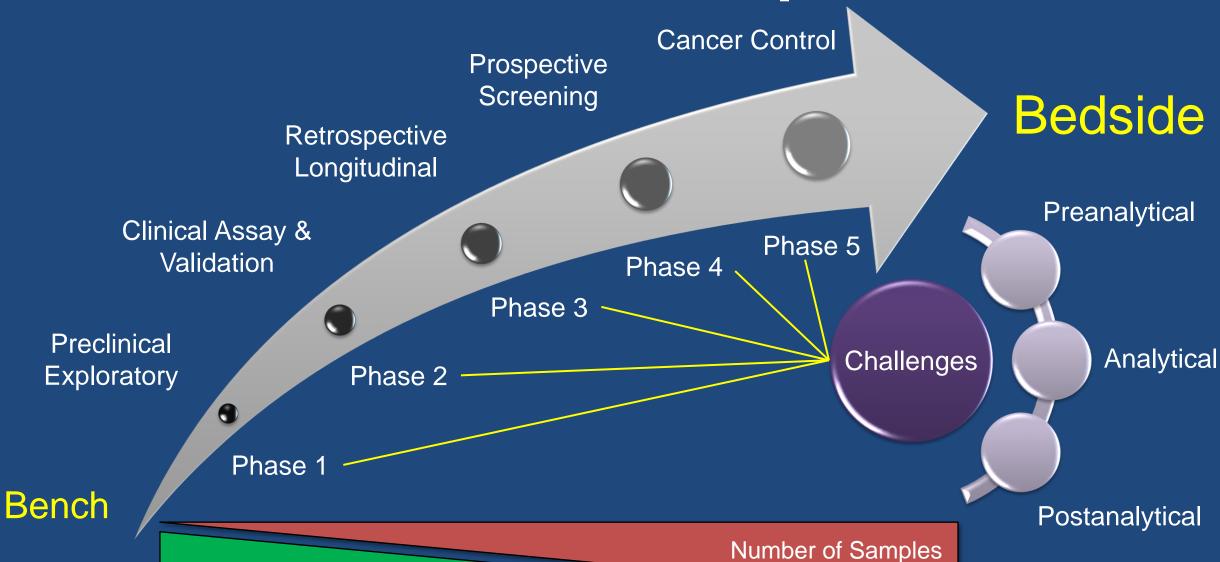
Pancreatic Cysts Biomarkers

- Focus: Pancreatic Cyst Fluid
 - Integrated into standard clinical practice
 - Other specimens require further rigorous testing: serum, plasma, urine and stool
- Two sets of pancreatic cyst fluid biomarkers exist:
 - Mucinous (malignant potential) vs. nonmucinous cysts
 - Advanced neoplasia (malignancy) vs. not

Pancreatic Cysts Biomarkers

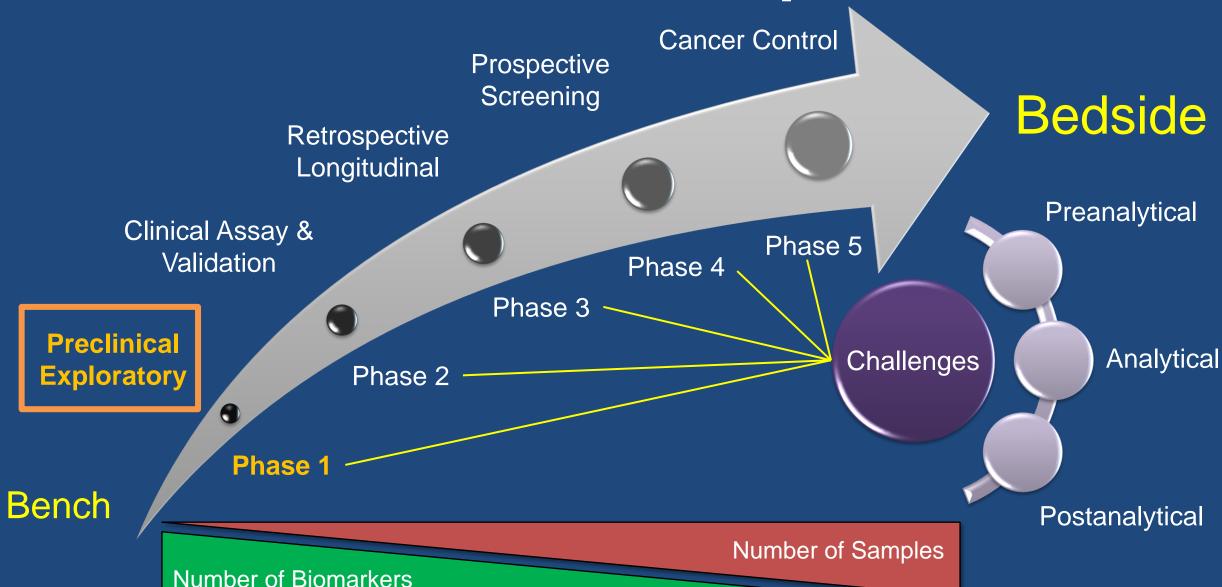
- Pancreatic Cyst Biomarker Alliance (PCBA)
- Demonstrate superiority to CEA
 - Sensitivity: 55-75%
 - Specificity: 70-84%
- Demonstrate superiority to current pancreatic cyst guidelines (e.g. Fukuoka guidelines)
 - Sensitivity: 35-55%
 - Specificity: 66-73%

Biomarker Development

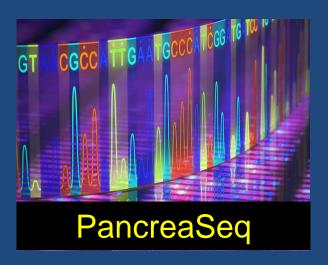


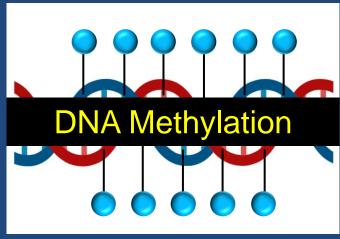
Number of Biomarkers

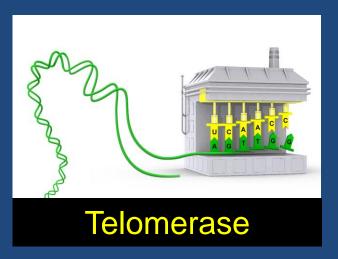
Biomarker Development



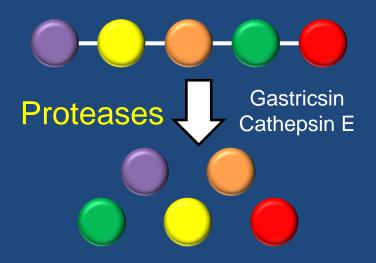
Pancreatic Cyst Fluid Biomarker Assays

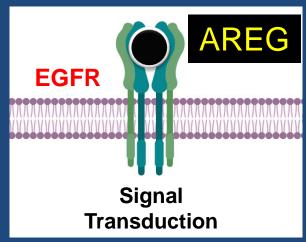




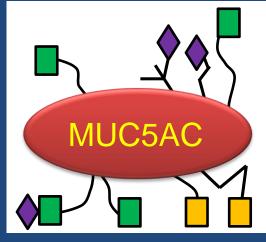




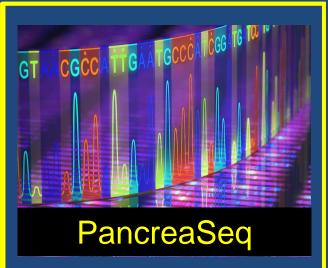


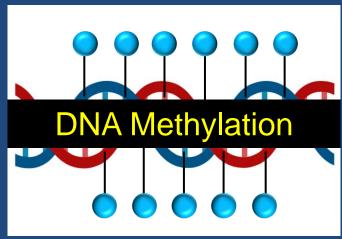


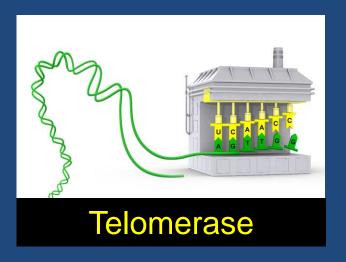




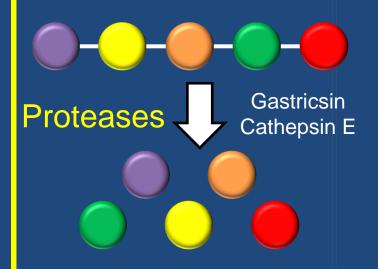
Pancreatic Cyst Fluid Biomarker Assays

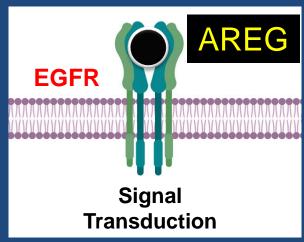




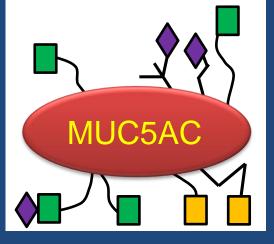




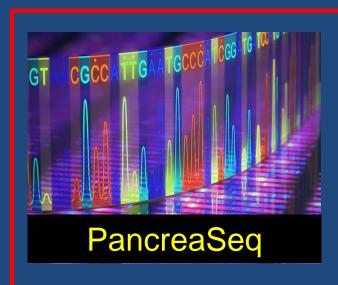


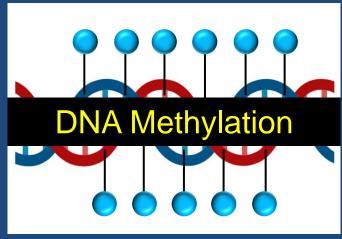


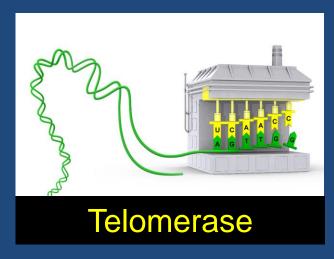




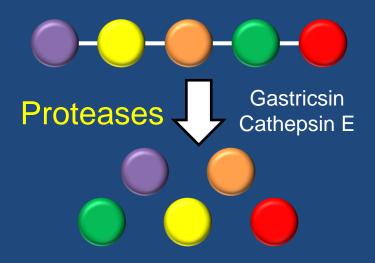
Pancreatic Cyst Fluid Biomarker Assays

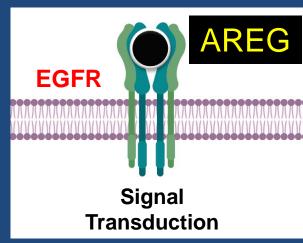




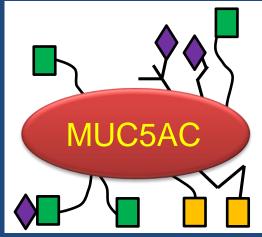


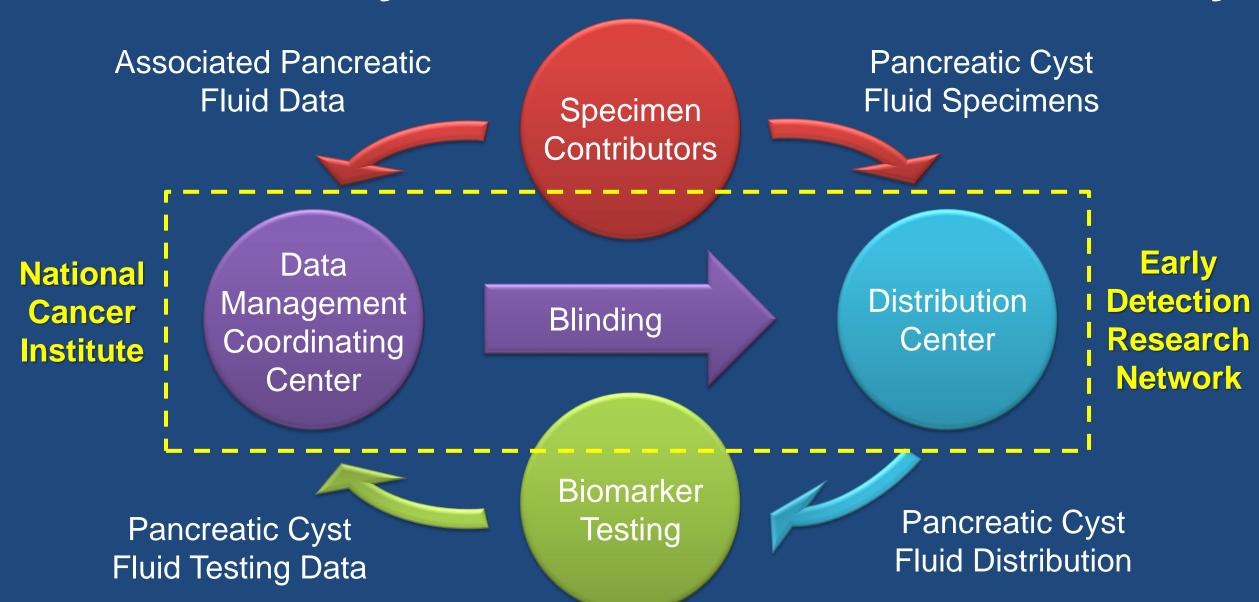


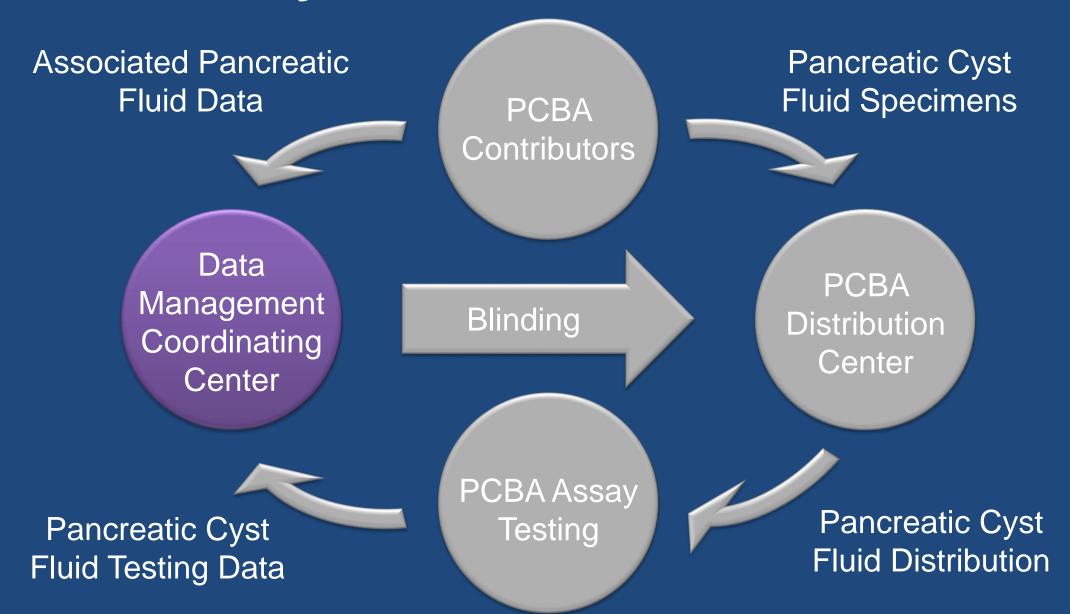












Mucinous vs. Non-mucinous Cyst

Assay	Sensitivity	Specificity
Proteases	72% (64% - 79%)	90% (83% - 96%)
MUC3AC/MUC5AC	86% (80% - 92%)	70% (58% - 81%)
AREG	65% (57% - 73%)	47% (36% - 59%)
Glucose	90% (85% - 95%)	78% (67% - 88%)
PancreaSeq	75% (69% - 82%)	100% (100% - 100%)

- The goal is to identify pancreatic cyst fluid biomarkers that demonstrate superiority to CEA
 - Sensitivity: 55-75%
 - Specificity: 70-84%

Mucinous vs. Non-mucinous Cyst

Assay	Sensitivity	Specificity	
Proteases	72% (64% - 79%)	90% (83% - 96%)	
MUC3AC/MUC5AC	86% (80% - 92%)	70% (58% - 81%)	
AREG	65% (57% - 73%)	47% (36% - 59%)	
Glucose	90% (85% - 95%)	78% (67% - 88%)	
PancreaSeq	75% (69% - 82%)	100% (100% - 100%)	

Advanced Neoplasia vs. Not

Assay	Sensitivity*	Specificity
Assay 1	32% (19% - 45%)	81% (75% - 87%)
Assay 2	62% (49% - 75%)	92% (87% - 96%)
Assay 3	61% (48% - 75%)	87% (82% - 96%)
Assay 4	44% (31% - 58%)	92% (87% - 96%)

^{*}Considering the low sensitivity of all assays, consensus pathologic evaluation is required and forthcoming.

- The goal is to demonstrate superiority to current pancreatic cyst guidelines
 - Sensitivity: 35-55%
 - Specificity: 66-73%

Advanced
Neoplasia
vs. Not

Assay	Sensitivity*	Specificity
Assay 1	32% (19% - 45%)	81% (75% - 87%)
Assay 2	62% (49% - 75%)	92% (87% - 96%)
Assay 3	61% (48% - 75%)	87% (82% - 96%)
Assay 4	44% (31% - 58%)	92% (87% - 96%)

^{*}Considering the low sensitivity of all assays, consensus pathologic evaluation is required and forthcoming.

- The goal is to demonstrate superiority to current pancreatic cyst guidelines
 - Sensitivity: 35-55%
 - Specificity: 66-73%

Advanced
Neoplasia
vs. Not

Assay	Sensitivity*	Specificity
Assay 1	32% (19% - 45%)	81% (75% - 87%)
Assay 2	62% (49% - 75%)	92% (87% - 96%)
Assay 3	61% (48% - 75%)	87% (82% - 96%)
Assay 4	44% (31% - 58%)	92% (87% - 96%)

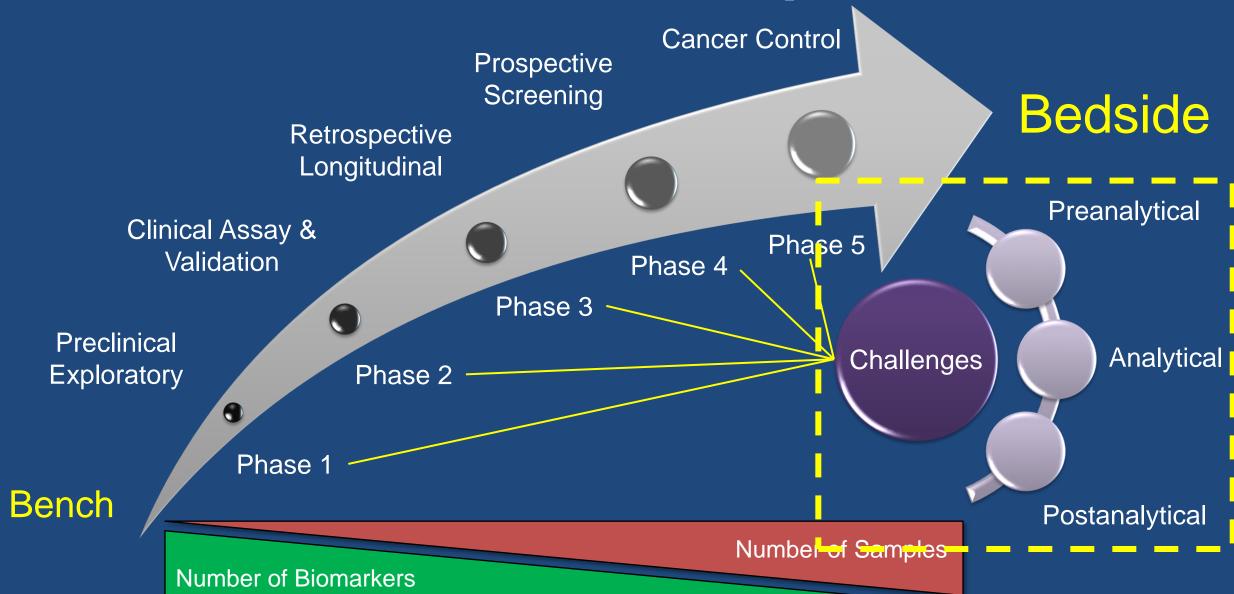
^{*}Considering the low sensitivity of all assays, consensus pathologic evaluation is required and forthcoming.

- The goal is to demonstrate superiority to current pancreatic cyst guidelines
 - Sensitivity: 35-55%
 - Specificity: 66-73%

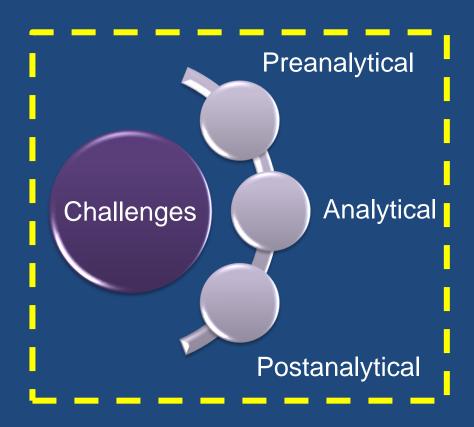
	Assay	Sensitivity*	Specificity
Advanced	Assay 1	32% (19% - 45%)	81% (75% - 87%)
Neoplasia	Assay 2	62% (49% - 75%)	92% (87% - 96%)
vs. Not	Assay 3	61% (48% - 75%)	87% (82% - 96%)
	Assay 4	44% (31% - 58%)	92% (87% - 96%)

^{*}Considering the low sensitivity of all assays, consensus pathologic evaluation is required and forthcoming.

Biomarker Development



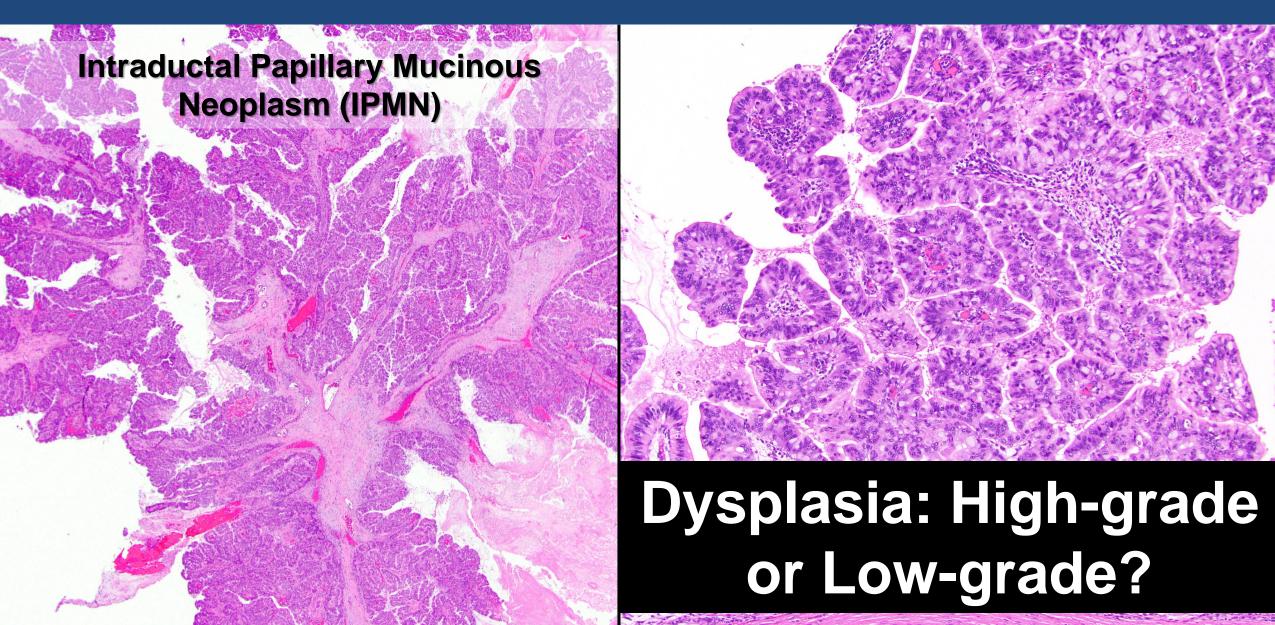
Biomarker Development



- Preanalytical
 - Patient selection bias (EUS vs. surgical pancreatic cyst fluid)
 - Diagnostic pathology (subjectivity)

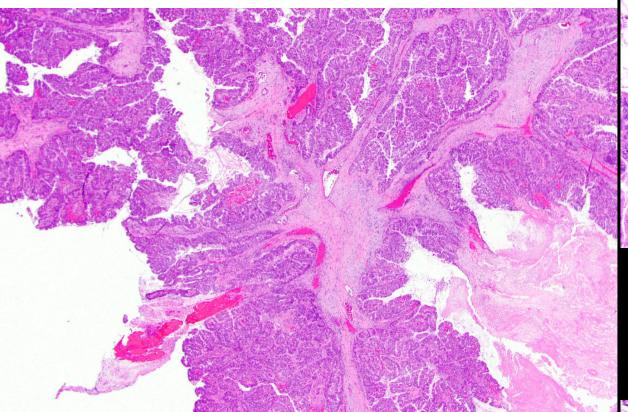
Analytical

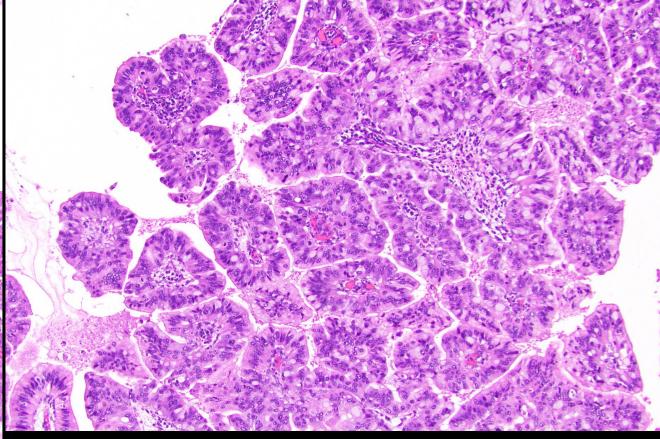
- Sample collection, handling and storage
- Analytical
 - Methodological Challenges artifacts
 - Quality controls
- Postanalytical
 - Biomarker interpretation Postanalytical
 - Comparison with standard tests



A Consensus Study of the Grading and Typing of Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasms of the Pancreas

Toru Furukawa, MD, PhD,*† Noriyoshi Fukushima, MD, PhD,‡ Takao Itoi, MD, PhD,§ Nobuyuki Ohike, MD, PhD,|| Tomoko Mitsuhashi, MD, PhD,¶ Toshio Nakagohri, MD, PhD,# Kenji Notohara, MD, PhD,** Michio Shimizu, MD, PhD,†† Takuma Tajiri, MD, PhD,‡‡ Mariko Tanaka, MD, PhD,§§ Hiroshi Yamaguchi, MD, PhD,||| Akio Yanagisawa, MD, PhD,¶¶ Masanori Sugiyama, MD, PhD,## and Kazuichi Okazaki, MD, PhD***





Dysplasia: High-grade or Low-grade?

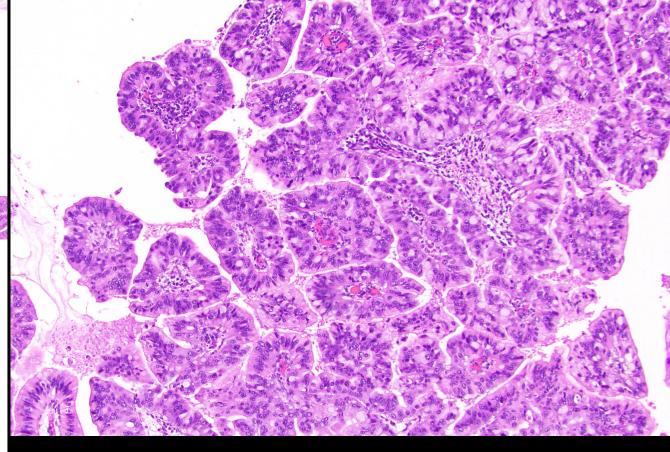
A Consensus Study of the Grading and Typing of Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasms of the Pancreas

Toru Furukawa, MD, PhD,*† Noriyoshi Fukushima, MD, PhD,‡ Takao Itoi, MD, PhD,§ Nobuyuki Ohike, MD, PhD,|| Tomoko Mitsuhashi, MD, PhD,¶ Toshio Nakagohri, MD, PhD,# Kenji Notohara, MD, PhD,** Michio Shimizu, MD, PhD,†† Takuma Tajiri, MD, PhD,‡‡ Mariko Tanaka, MD, PhD,§§ Hiroshi Yamaguchi, MD, PhD,|||| Akio Yanagisawa, MD, PhD,¶¶ Masanori Sugiyama, MD, PhD,## and Kazuichi Okazaki, MD, PhD***

Objective: The grading and typing of intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasms (IPMNs) of the pancreas are challenging for pathologists. We aimed to clarify the points of consistency and disagreement in assessing the grades and types of IPMNs.

Methods: Digital slide images of 20 IPMNs were independently assessed by 10 Japanese pathologists, who then held a consensus meeting to discuss the points of disagreement and develop a consensus and recommendations.

Results: The average agreement rates for grade and type were 83.5% (range, 100%–40%) and 82.5% (range, 100%–50%) and the Fleiss' κ values were 0.567 and 0.636, respectively.



Dysplasia: High-grade or Low-grade?

A Consensus Study of the Grading and Typing of Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasms of the Pancreas

Toru Furukawa, MD, PhD,*† Noriyoshi Fukushima, MD, PhD,‡ Takao Itoi, MD, PhD,§ Nobuyuki Ohike, MD, PhD,|| Tomoko Mitsuhashi, MD, PhD,¶ Toshio Nakagohri, MD, PhD,# Kenji Notohara, MD, PhD,** Michio Shimizu, MD, PhD,†† Takuma Tajiri, MD, PhD,‡‡ Mariko Tanaka, MD, PhD,§§ Hiroshi Yamaguchi, MD, PhD,||| Akio Yanagisawa, MD, PhD,¶¶ Masanori Sugiyama, MD, PhD,## and Kazuichi Okazaki, MD, PhD***

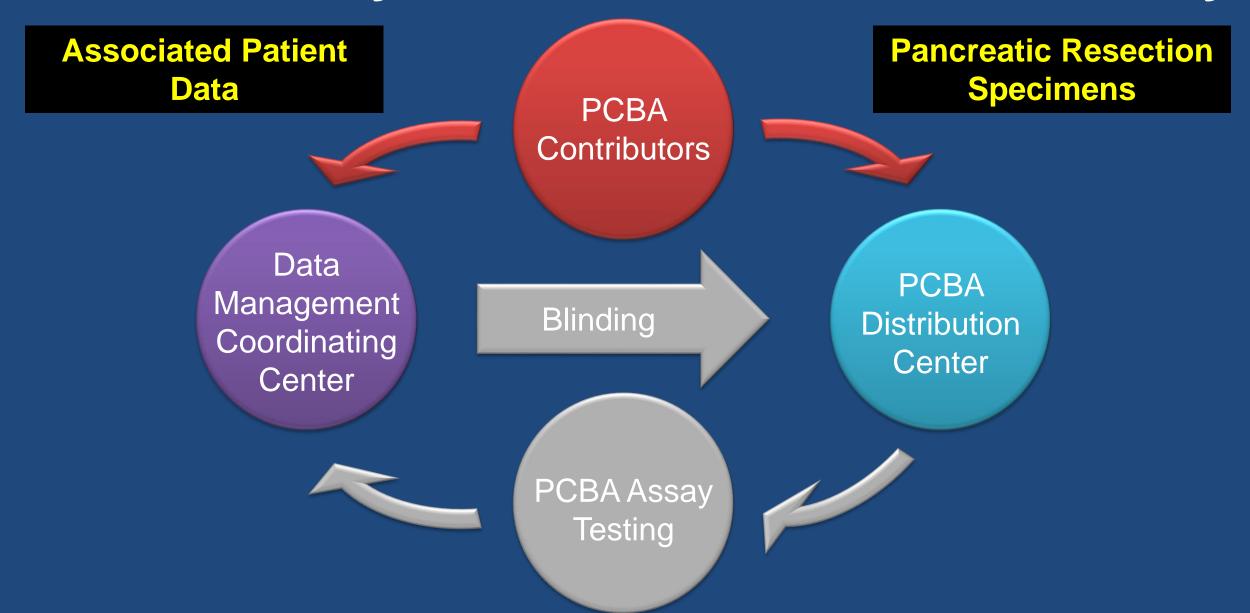
Objective: The grading and typing of intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasms (IPMNs) of the pancreas are challenging for pathologists. We aimed to clarify the points of consistency and disagreement in assessing the grades and types of IPMNs.

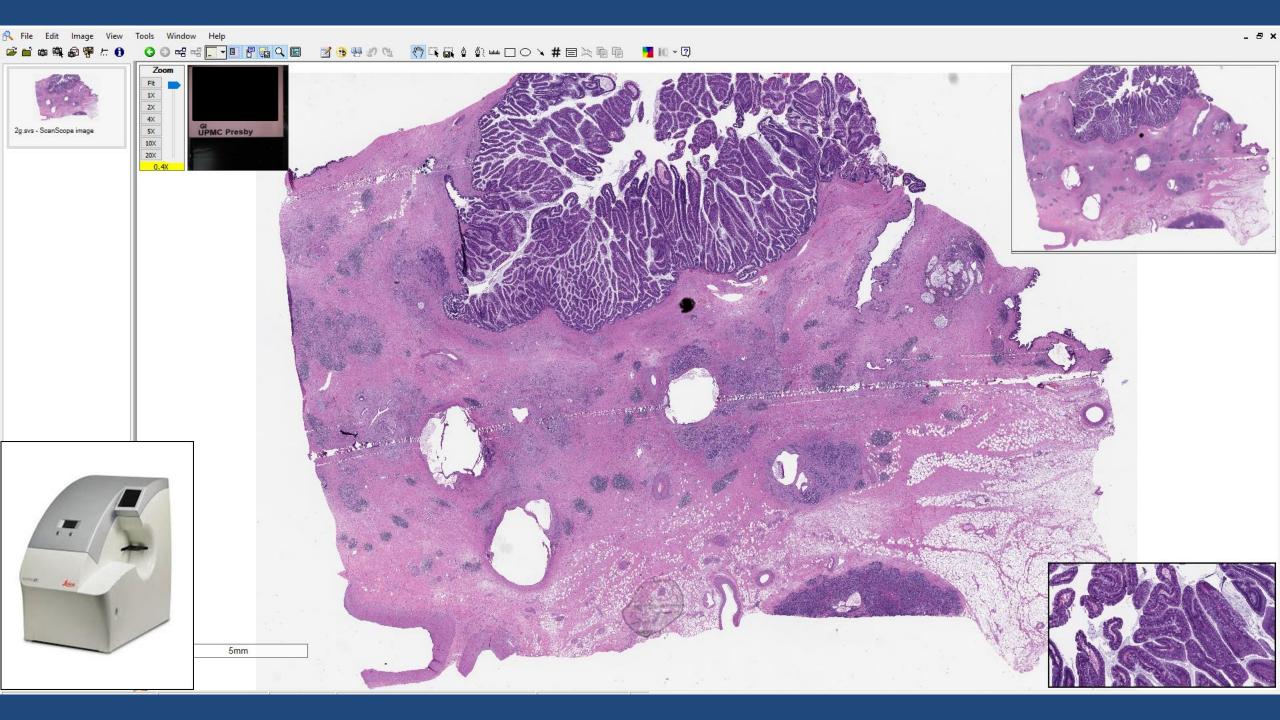
Methods: Digital slide images of 20 IPMNs were independently assessed by 10 Japanese pathologists, who then held a consensus meeting to discuss the points of disagreement and develop a consensus and recommendations.

Results: The average agreement rates for grade and type were 83.5% (range, 100%–40%) and 82.5% (range, 100%–50%) and the Fleiss' κ values were 0.567 and 0.636, respectively.

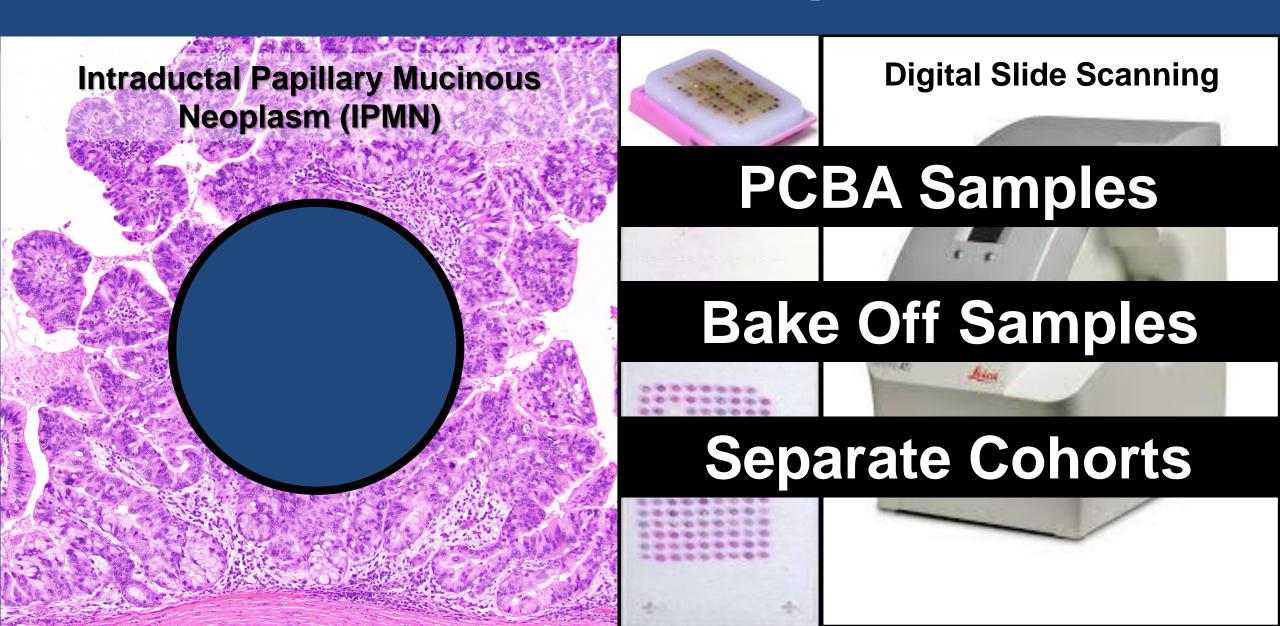


Dysplasia: High-grade or Low-grade?





Tools for Biomarker Optimization



Tissue Microarrays (TMAs)

- Contributing sites:
 - University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
 - University of California, San Francisco
 - Stanford University
 - Washington University
 - Johns Hopkins University
- Associated clinical and pathologic metadata (e.g. preoperative findings, CEA, etc).

PCBA Challenges



- Exploring opportunities and planning for the next phase of the Pancreatic Cyst Biomarker Alliance.
- Things to keep in mind:
 - Additional investigators and assays
 - More specimens
 - Complementation of assays
 - Collaboration with other ongoing efforts
 - Reuse of specimens
 - Quality control mechanisms

Pancreatic Cyst Biomarker Alliance (PCBA)



Randall Brand, MD



Charles Craik, PhD



Koushik Das, MD



Michael Goggins, MD





Brian Habb, PhD



Ying Huang, PhD



Walter Park, MD



Aatur Singhi, MD PhD



5 minute Q&A

Chair/Co-Chair/NCI
feed Zoom Chat questions to presenter
and Track Time
NCI and Production Team
answer Chat questions not related to presentations

and use Slack